



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

10. *ANTHOCEROS CRISPULUS* Douin.

Collected in September, 1913, on a moist bank, at Highlands, Monmouth County, New Jersey, by Miss C. C. Haynes and the writer. The third North American station for the species. The first stations to be recorded were Andover and West Hartford, Connecticut, where the plant was discovered in 1911 by Miss Annie Lorenz¹. In all probability it will be found to have a wide distribution in North America, as well as in Europe, when the characters separating it from *A. punctatus* L. are better understood.

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, YALE UNIVERSITY.

A NEW SPECIES OF *BLASTENIA*

H. E. HASSE

Blastenia (Sect. *Eublastenia*, A. Zahlbr.) **herrei** Hasse, n. sp. Thallus scaly-crustaceous, subdeterminate, pale greenish ash-color; hypothallus pale, indistinct, KHO—; disk crimson to blackening. Apothecia mostly slightly elevated, 0.5 to 1.25 mm. wide; disk flat with a concolorous, thin, slightly prominent, entire or wavy and even sinuate proper margin. Epithecium granulose, dark violet-purple; paraphyses stout, loose, slightly thickened above and with one or two sub-capitate septa, some forked above; thecium pale sordid roseate; hypothecium of same hue, but darker; asci more or less inflated clavate, their apices reaching the sharply defined colored surface of the epithecium, 8-spored. Spores ovoid-ellipsoid to oblong ellipsoid, both ends rounded, polarilocular, connected by a delicate isthmus, this and the polar cells, approximate in a few spores, are at first indicated by minute oil cells that disappear after KHO, ex-spore thin; spores 14 μ to 19 μ long, 8 μ to 12 μ thick (Dr. Herre's measurements are 10 μ long, 5 μ to 7 μ thick). Hym. gel. with iodine stains a handsome blue, with KHO violet-purple. Spermogones not seen.

On bark, Ten Mile Tp., Whatcom Co., Washington. Collected by Dr. A. C. Herre, for whom it is named.

FURTHER OBSERVATIONS ON THE TEXAN *OXYMITRA* (TESSELLINA)

MARSHALL A. HOWE

In a recent number of *THE BRYOLOGIST* (17: 72-75) the writer announced the discovery in Texas of a Ricciaceous hepatic representing a primarily Mediterranean genus not before recorded for North America. The more or less complicated synonymy of the genus and of its single currently recognized species was there discussed, and the peculiarities of the Texan plant were there considered insufficient to distinguish it specifically from *Oxymitra paleacea*, better known as *Tessellina pyramidata*, the one recognized species of the genus. However, a

¹ See Evans, *Rhodora* 14: 16. 1912.